THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1773. THE NUMBER 350.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

RULES FOR KINGS.

THE conceptions of Kings are commonly as far above the vulgar as their condition; for being higher elevated, and walking upon the battlements of ſovereignty, they ſooner receive the inſpirations of Heaven. The greateſt potentates of the earth are but weak, penetrable things; and, though ſomewhat refined and kneaded down from that coarſer ſort of ſtuff which goeth to the compoſition of the citizens of the world, yet they are ſo much the more brittle ware, only they differ in their office, which nevertheleſs makes them to have far leſs to hope for than to fear. As in natural privations there is no receſſion to habit, ſo it is commonly in the favour of Princes; whence if one fall, he is never readmitted into the fullneſs and ſtrength of confidence and grace. Supererogatory ſervices, and too great benefits from ſubjects to Kings, are of dangerous conſequences when they make the mind more capable of merit than duty. The books of Kings are written in dark characters, which few can decypher, and their actions like deep fords wherein elephants may only ſwim, or as great rivers whereof we ſee the courſe of the ſtream, but know not the ſource. It is with Princes ſometimes as with porters, whoſe packs may joſtle one againſt the other, yet remain good friends ſtill. Nature hath given no ſting to the King of the bees, although ſhe hath to all other bees, to teach Princes that nothing becometh their dignity leſs than tyranny; and their only defence ſhould conſiſt in the ſtrength of their ſubjects. They ſhould imitate Heaven, which hath more thunder to affright men than lightning to puniſh them. The Prince ſhould not give his opinion firſt, nor laſt; it is his part to conclude and decree. If firſt, the reſt are bound to ſay as he doth; if laſt, it may happen there may be contradictions betwixt him and his ſubject, and by that means the ſubject may incur his diſpleaſure unwillingly. To have ſervants too great is no good mark of the greatneſs of the Prince, yet it is proper for great Princes highly to recompence great ſervices. To tell Princes of their faults is not to correct but to offend them, for they love better to be ſoothed in their follies than admoniſhed of their duty. Wherefore it is a common misfortune that generally befals them that they hear no other diſcourſe but of favour and ſweetneſs; and they believe that truth doth owe them whatſoever compliment doth inſinuate. Sovereign authority is like a well compoſed ſea wall, which is not ſo ſoon deſtroyed by the violence of a flood, or the weight of the water that falls upon it, as by a light breach which gives entry to a torrent to carry it away. Kings with infinite more eaſe find inſtruments for their wit and humour than for their ſervice and honour. The ſtricteſt amity of Kings, at one time or other, have a turn of the wheel. Majeſty maketh the people bow, but vain-glory bows to them. The King ſtands in great danger of his ſubjects when his ſubjects are conſcious to themſelves that they ſtand in danger of him. Princes ſhould draw blood as phyſicians do, rather to ſave life than to ſpill it; being rather ſevere than cruel, in their inclination to mercy, they come neareſt to the Almighty.

The moſt temperate Princes love to taſte the ſweetneſs of their own praiſes, if not over luſcious with flattery, where their own deſerts lay the ground work, and their favourites give the varniſh to their commendations. The beſt aſſurance which living Princes have, that their memories ſhall be honourably continued, is founded (next to their own deſerts) in the maintaining of the unſtained reputation of their predeceſſors. The lives of Princes are more read than their laws, and generally more practiſed; yea, their example paſſeth as current as their coin, and what they do they ſeem to command to be done. A Prince's heart ſhould never either be elevated with felicity, or depreſſed with miſery, but ever indifferent, though in far different fortunes; never believing deſtiny to be grown ſo powerful that valour, backed by diſcretion, cannot countermand it. Wiſe, though potent, Princes will not at all times do what they both can, and have a deſire to do. They have their own ends, and yet will give the people ſatisfaction, and diſcreetly wait for the opportunity of time to put in execution ſuch things as they are ſure cannot pleaſe them. In acts of religion humility is no leſs requiſite in Princes than in ſubjects. Devotion doth no wrong to Majeſty, and that which ſeems unfitting for gravity is honourable in religion. The moſt fruitful and neceſſary leſſon for Kings is humility. Their birth and quality make them diſpoſed to pride. Humility is the true character of grace. All virtues are commendable in great Princes, but humility is neceſſary. many are adviſed, but this is commanded. He that hath not all may ſave himſelf, but he that hath not this is undone. If the ſouls of great Princes knew their fortunes, and dangers, and the violent deaths whereunto their bodies are ſubject, they would never animate them. If they had any choice they would ſooner enter into thoſe of ſhepherds, to be, if not more happy, at leaſt more contented. Kings are ſubject to ſickneſſes equally with their meaneſt ſubject; a glaſs is not the leſs brittle becauſe the King's face is repreſented in it, nor a King the leſs brittle becauſe the Almighty is repreſented in him. They have phyſicians, and therefore ſickneſſes continually about them, or the worſt of ſickneſs, continual fear of it. Princes who go not out of their cabinets, whoſe lives are like unto oyſters always ſhut up in their ſhells, who cauſe themſelves to be kept like unto the fire of the veſtal virgins, and are like unto thoſe idols that have hands, and uſe them not, feet, and go not, do always ſurvive their reputation.

How poor is that Prince, amidſt all his wealth, whoſe ſubjects are only kept by a ſlaviſh fear, the gaoler of the ſoul. An iron arm, faſtened with a ſcrew, may be ſtronger, but never ſo uſeful, becauſe not ſo natural as an arm of fleſh, joined with muſcles and ſinews: So loving ſubjects are more ſerviceable, as being more kindly united to their Sovereign than thoſe which are only forced on with fear and threatnings. A tyrant is one whoſe liſt is his law, making his ſubjects his ſlaves; yet that is but a tottering kingdom which is founded on a trembling people, who fear and hate their Sovereign. He loves not to be prodigal of mens lives, but thriftily improves the objects of his cruelty, ſpending them by degrees, and epicurizing on their pain; as if nature had not racks enough for men, he makes art add unto them. He had his will all his life, but ſeldom makes his teſtament at his death, being ſuddenly taken away either by a private hand, or by a public inſurrection.

Tyrants never live to be ſolitary, but to make all ſolitary, and ſeldom go forth of their palaces, but, like tygers from their dens, to fear ſome, and to hurt others. As the aſcent of uſurping royalty is ſlippery, ſo the top is ſhaking, and the fall fearful.

The power of a Prince is ſufficiently dreadful by reaſon of his greatneſs; he need not make it odious by cruelty. Lenity ought to be preferred before rigour; for well may he fear his peoples revolt who only obey him through conſtraint. Let that Prince, who would beware of conſpiracies, be rather jealous of ſuch whom his extraordinary favours have advanced than of thoſe whom his diſpleaſure hath diſcontented: Theſe want means to execute their pleaſures, but thoſe have means at pleaſure to execute their deſires. A Sovereign being the father of his people, he is bound to treat them as his children, and fear makes them only maſters of the body, whereas love makes them rulers over the heart. The crown and ſcepter are things moſt weighty: If a Prince be good he is laden with labour; if evil, with infamy. Kings ſhould obſerve the example of celeſtial bodies, the ſun, moon, and the reſt, which have great glory and veneration, but no reſt or intermiſſion, being in a perpetual office of motion for cheriſhing of inferior bodies, expreſſing likewiſe the true manner of the motions of government, which, though they ought to be ſwift and rapid in reſpect of occaſion and diſpatch, yet are they to be conſtant and regular, without wavering or confuſion. They likewiſe are to imitate the Heavens, who do not enrich themſelves by the earth and ſeas, nor keep no dead ſtock, or untouched treaſure, of that they draw to themſelves from below, but whatſoever moiſture they do levy and take from the inferior elements in vapours they return in ſhowers; only ſtoring them for a time to iſſue and diſtribute in ſeaſon. To ſearch into the actions of Princes dilates more curioſity than honeſty; for that which is expedient in a Prince, in a lower fortune, is utterly unmeet.

Kings rule by their laws as God does by the law of nature, and ought as rarely to put in uſe their ſupreme prerogative as God doth his power in working miracles.

DESCRIPTION *of an uncommon* FISH.

NEAR Broadſtairs, in the pariſh of St. Peter the Apoſtle, on the 9th of July, 1574, a monſtrous fiſh ſhot himſelf on ſhore, on a little ſand, now called FISHNESS, where, for want of water, he died the next day, before which time his roaring was heard above a mile: His length was 22 yards, the nether jaw opening 12 feet; one of his eyes was more than a cart and ſix horſes could draw; a man ſtood upright in the place from whence his eye was taken; the thickneſs from his back to the top of his belly, which lay upwards, was 14 feet; his tail of the ſame breadth; the diſtance between his eyes was 12 feet; three men ſtood upright in the mouth; ſome of his ribs were 16 feet long; his tongue was 15 feet long; his liver was two cart loads, and a man might creep into his noſtrils.

As EPITAPHS *on General* WOLFE *are now daily appearing, we apprehend the following character, written by an officer many years ago, will not be unentertaining to our readers.*

IN the midſt of our univerſal, well founded, joy for the reduction of Quebec, let it ever be remembered, as an humbling conſideration to humanity, that *there* fell the young, the brave, the virtuous Major General WOLFE, cut off from the ſummit of public glory, and all the moſt flattering proſpects of domeſtic felicity.

To draw ſuch characters requires a Raphael's pencil: The preſent attempt is an outline only, but ſketched by the hand of truth, unbiaſſed and unaſked.

General WOLFE ſeemed by nature formed for military greatneſs; his memory was retentive, his judgment deep, and his comprehenſion amazingly quick and clear. His conſtitutional courage was not only uniform, and daring perhaps to an extreme, but he poſſeſſed that higher ſpecies of it (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) that ſtrength, ſteadineſs, and activity of mind, which no difficulties could obſtruct, nor dangers deter. With an unuſual livelineſs, almoſt to impetuoſity of temper, he was not ſubject to paſſion; with the greateſt independence of ſpirit, free from pride; generous almoſt to profuſion, he contemned every little art for the acquiſition of wealth, whilſt he ſearched after objects for his charity and beneficence. The deſerving ſoldier never went unrewarded, and even the needy inferior officer frequently taſted of his bounty. Conſtant and diſtinguiſhing in his attachments, manly and unreſerved, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his manners, he enjoyed a large ſhare of the friendſhip, and almoſt the univerſal good will, of mankind; and, to crown all, ſincerity and candour; a due ſenſe of honour, juſtice, and public liberty, ſeemed the inherent principles of his nature, and the uniform rules of his conduct.

He betook himſelf, when very young, to the profeſſion of arms, and with ſuch talents, joined to the moſt unwearied aſſiduity, no wonder he was ſoon ſingled out as a moſt riſing military genius, even ſo early as the battle of La-falde, when ſcarce twenty years of age, he exerted himſelf in ſo maſterly a manner, at a very critical juncture, that it drew the higheſt encomiums from the great officer then at the head of our army.

During the whole war he went on, without interruption, forming the military character; was preſent at every engagement, and never paſſed undiſtinguiſhed. Even after the peace, whilſt others lolled on pleaſure's downy lap, he was cultivating the arts of war. He introduced, without one act of inhumanity, ſuch regularity and exactneſs of diſcipline into his corps, that as long as the ſix Britiſh battalions on the plains of Minden are recorded in the annals of Europe, ſo long will Kingſley's ſtand amongſt the foremoſt in the glory of that day.

Of that regiment he continued Lieutenant Colonel, till the great Miniſter, who rouzed the ſleeping genius of his country, called him forth into higher ſpheres of action. He was early in the moſt ſecret conſultations for the attack of Rochfort; and what he *would* have done there, and what he afterwards *did do* at Louiſbourg, are freſh in every one's memory.

He was ſcarce returned from thence when he was appointed to command the important expedition againſt Quebec. There his abilities ſhone out in their brighteſt luſtre, in ſpite of many unforeſeen difficulties, from the nature of the ſituation, from great ſuperiority of numbers, the ſtrength of the place itſelf, and his own bad ſtate of health, he perſevered, with unwearied diligence, practiſing every ſtratagem of war to effect his purpoſe: At laſt, *ſingly and alone*

in action, he formed and executed that great, that dangerous, yet neceſſary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and will forever denominate him THE CONQUEROR OF CANADA. But there—tears ſtop my pen—there, when within the graſp of victory, he firſt received a ball through his wriſt, which immediately wrapping up, he went on, with the ſame alacrity, animating his troops by precept and example: But, a few minutes after, a ſecond ball through his body obliged him to be carried off to a ſmall diſtance in the rear, where, rouzed from fainting in the laſt agonies by the ſound of *They run*, he eagerly aſked, "Who run?" and being told the French, and that they were defeated, he ſaid, "Then I thank God! I die contented!" and almoſt inſtantly expired.

Thus to die is to live an age! and though the ſurviving in command omitted (I hope it was no more) to raiſe one ſtone to his unrivalled merit, his own actions have erected a laſting monument of gratitude in every patriot breaſt!

Britons, and fellow ſoldiers! let not the public ſuffer by ſuch a loſs! Warmed by his example, let us learn to imitate his virtues! Then a P—— will never be without a WOLFE, to fight the battles of his country, in ſupport of its own independence, and of the rights and liberties of mankind.

EPITAPHS on *General* WOLFE.

HERE, gen'rous Briton, drop the manly tear,
Pay the juſt tribute of a ſigh ſincere:
Mourn o'er great WOLFE, thy country's boaſt and pride,
Who bravely conquer'd, and who nobly dy'd.
In vain impetuous currents headlong roll,
Nor waves, nor cliffs, could daunt his daring ſoul:
With calm, intrepid courage, on he goes,
And pours deſtruction on Britannia's foes.
But, oh! to glorious wounds compell'd to yield,
His ſoldiers bear him from the well fought field.
* *I'm ſatisfy'd*, he cries, *the foe retires*;
Then in the arms of victory expires.
O matchleſs Chief! ſtill ſhall thy praiſe be told,
Wiſe in the council, in the battle bold.
Applauding Senates reverence thy name,
Raiſe this grav'd marble to thy deathleſs fame:
Thus crown the man, who for his country bleeds,
And bid each warrior learn to emulate thy deeds.
* General Wolfe's laſt words.

WILL any Briton paſs unheeding by?
Or view the tomb of WOLFE without a ſigh?
To him, who gave us empire, give a tear;
Vict'ry, Quebec, Canada, grace his bier.
In ſculptur'd ſtone the wond'rous tale is told,
In ſculptur'd ſtone the godlike youth behold!
See how, on Abram's heights, the warrior ſtood,
Mark the ſteep mountain, and the raging flood:
How vaſt th' attempt! how few his troops appear!
But wiſdom, valour, diſcipline, are there:
His little band well order'd ranks diſplay,
He leads them on his own reſiſtleſs way:
Not all the pow'rs of France his courſe reſtrain,
And wounds aſſault his ſtubborn ſoul in vain;
Still in the field's thick tempeſt he abides,
And ſtill his bleeding arm the battle guides.
At length a fatal bullet pierc'd his breaſt,
But not till laurel'd conqueſt wreath'd his creſt;
'Twas then, "I die content," the hero cry'd,
And, O! 'twas then the conqu'ring hero dy'd!

HERE reſt thy corps, O WOLFE! that once enclos'd
A ſoul alike ſagacious and compos'd,
To weigh the plans of war, or rout its rage,
A full grown hero in the bloom of age.
Proud Louiſbourg from France' hard graſping ſway,
Thine unexampled valour tore away:
Quebec, by nature and by art ſecur'd,
And with Moncalm's unnumber'd hoſt immur'd,
Beheld thy coming with contemptuous pride,
And, glorying in her peerleſs ſtrength, defy'd
What *thou*, and thine unequal *few*, could do:
Thy wiſdom rang'd, thy pattern fir'd the *few*;
Up the rough arduous ſteep, with fierce delight,
They preſs'd impatient to the glorious fight;
Then, like the volley'd thunder from above,
Swift on their deep embattled foes they drove;
As ſwift their foes retir'd: But O! thy life,
Courting brave dangers periſh'd in the ſtrife;
Yet vict'ry cheer'd, and glory crown'd thy fall,
Thou admiration, and thou praiſe of all!
Afflicted Majeſty * erects thine urn,
Kingdoms in tears thy loſs untimely mourn,
Ages unborn thy merits ſhall proclaim,
And not ev'n nature's wreck ſhall bound thy fame.

* This is ſaid on a report, that his Majeſty George the Second would erect a monument for him.

AN empire loſt, a Montcalm ſlain,
Could Gallia's ſons from tears refrain?
More generous tears Britannia ſhed,
An empire gain'd, their Gen'ral dead.
Long may this faithful marble tell
WOLFE bravely fought, and nobly fell:
"I die content," the hero cry'd,
And conqu'ring bow'd his head and dy'd.
For him his Sov'reign dropt a tear,
Nor wiſh'd a vict'ry bought ſo dear,
Nor thought Canada could repay
His loſs in that deciſive day,
In ev'ry age, may Britons find
Gen'rals as brave, and Kings as kind.

BOSTON, *December* 17.

WE hear that a commiſſion came by the Cruizer, under the Great Seal, appointing and authorizing Joſeph Wanton, Eſquire, Governor of Rhode Iſland, Daniel Horſmanden, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of New York, Frederick Smith, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Jerſeys, Peter Oliver, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of this province, and Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; Judge of the Admiralty, to make enquiry into the affair of burning his Majeſty's ſchooner Gaſpee; and that Admiral Montagu is ordered to hoiſt his flag in Newport harbour. As Governor Wanton is firſt named in the commiſſion, it is ſuppoſed he will notify the time for holding the court.

If the burning the Gaſpee ſchooner was a matter of ſerious importance, much more ſo are the methods purſued by the Britiſh adminiſtration in conſequence of it. This affair was tranſacted within the body of a county, in a free Engliſh government; one would think therefore it ſhould be the ſubject of the enquiry of the grand jury of inqueſt for the ſame county. Inſtead of which we are told that five Gentlemen, four of whom are of ſuperior rank in different colonies, the other, indeed, a *judge of the admiralty*, are appointed by commiſſion to make the enquiry. By a Gentleman, lately from Rhode Iſland, we are informed that three of theſe commiſſioners are empowered to act, at whoſe call the army and navy are to attend; that any perſons accuſed, againſt whom the commiſſioners ſhall judge there is evidence ſufficient to convict them, are to be apprehended, and, together with the evidences, ſent to England for trial; and that Capt. Keeler, of the Mercury, has notified Governor Wanton, in conſequence of orders, that his ſhip is ready to receive ſuch perſons for the purpoſe aforeſaid. Draper tells us that "Admiral Montagu is ordered to hoiſt his flag in Newport harbour." The purport of this parade is obvious to common ſenſe. The Admiral will no doubt acquit himſelf to the ſatisfaction of his maſters upon this occaſion. It is ſaid that he has recommended that thoſe who, *it is ſuppoſed*, can give evidence of this matter, and refuſe to do it, be put on board the men of war, and there kept until they do; which *perhaps* may be rather more eligible, of the two, than the torture of the RACK. The indignity offered to all the colonies, and particularly Rhode Iſland, ſays a Gentleman of a neighbouring town, in a letter to his friend in this, is not to be equalled. To have a ſet of crown officers commiſſioned by the Miniſtry, and ſupported by ſhips and troops to enquire into offences againſt the Crown, inſtead of the ordinary and conſtitutional method of a grand jury, carries an implication that the people of that colony are all ſo deeply tinctured with rebellious principles, as that they are not to be truſted by the Crown. The inhabitants of this town and province can feel for their brethren of Rhode Iſland, having themſelves taſted of the cup of miniſterial vengeance; when to aid and protect the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, in carrying into execution a revenue act of the Britiſh Parliament, Hillſborough's troops were ſtationed in this capital, and the city turned into a garriſon! And though theſe troops, after ſlaughtering ſome of our innocent inhabitants, were *obliged* to retire from the town, they are yet poſted in the principal fortreſs and key of the province. What ſhall hinder the like ſcene of blood, rapine, and ſlaughter, in the capital of Rhode Iſland, if the *commiſſions of enquiry* there ſhould ſo *readily* call for the military aid as the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms did here? Such treatment of the colonies calls for the moſt ſerious attention, and, however prophane it may be called by Mr. Draper's writer the Yeoman, or his canting neighbour, we have reaſon with firm aſſiſtance in HIM who hateth oppreſſion and tyranny, devoutly to exclaim, *How long!—O* LORD!—*How long!*

PROVIDENCE (*Rhode Iſland*) *December* 19.

By the Cruizer ſloop of war, Capt. Howe, arrived at New York from England, his Honour the Governor has received diſpatches from the Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the American department, relative to the Gaſpee armed ſchooner, deſtroyed ſome time ſince, and the very extraordinary meaſures adopted by government for enquiring into the matter, and puniſhing the offenders. For this purpoſe we are told commiſſioners are to ſit at Newport, and examine ſuch perſons as Admiral Montagu ſhall direct to be apprehended. Theſe devoted perſons, it is further ſaid, are to be tranſported to England, where they are to be tried for high treaſon. The Admiral, with a number of ſhips and tenders, is to be at Newport, and the commiſſioners are directed to apply to General Gage for troops, if they ſhall think them neceſſary.

In this ſituation of affairs every friend to our violated conſtitution cannot but be greatly alarmed. The idea of ſeizing a number of perſons, under the points of bayonets, and tranſporting them 3000 miles for trial, where, whether guilty or innocent, they muſt unavoidably fall victims alike to revenge or prejudice, is ſhocking to humanity, repugnant to every dictate of reaſon, liberty, and juſtice, and which AMERICANS and FREEMEN ought never to acquieſce.

NEWPORT (*Rhode Iſland*) *December* 21.

We hear a letter to our Governor, from Admiral Montagu, was read at the General Aſſembly, held at Providence, laſt week; in which letter the Admiral, we are told, requeſts his Honour the Governor that Capt. Keeler, of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, now in this harbour, might be permitted to come on ſhore, without being inſulted, and protected from arreſts, &c. Now it is certain that Capt. Keeler has often been aſhore in this town, and other parts of the colony, and we never heard of his having received the leaſt imaginable inſult; but as for his being protected from arreſts, we are *humbly* of opinion, that neither Capt. Keeler, nor his Excellency, Admiral Montagu himſelf, has any more right of protection from arreſts than any other the leaſt or pooreſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects. For the truth of which opinion we are not afraid to appeal to the people of Great Britain, though we do not chuſe to be tranſported thither for trial.

Query, Whether Capt. Keeler will publicly declare that one ſingle attempt was ever made to inſult him in this town?

Laſt evening arrived the Lizard frigate, and this morning an armed ſchooner, both from Boſton.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boſton *to his friend in this town.*

"I here incloſe you an extract of a letter from a Gentleman in England to another in Boſton: In confirmation of the truth of which the Admiral received a packet by an expreſs, which arrived in this town on Thurſday evening laſt, ordering the ſhips to your harbour; in conſequence of which orders, the ſhips are now getting ready as faſt as poſſible; they were kept to work all day yeſterday, and commanded to be ready to ſail on Tueſday afternoon, or Wedneſday morning at fartheſt.

"The Admiral is in very high ſpirits on the occaſion, and chearfully undertakes an expedition which promiſes to gratify his rancour againſt your colony: It is to be hoped, from his avowed diſpoſition towards our Rhode Iſland brethren, that he will meet with a proper reception among them. I have juſt received information which you may depend upon. The high commiſſion court eſpecially appointed with novel, unconſtitutional, and exorbitant powers, for the trial of the perſons concerned in burning the ſchooner, are forthwith to repair to Rhode Iſland for that purpoſe, and are to be accompanied with his high mightineſs the Admiral.

"The regiment at Caſtle William, a regiment from New York, and a third regiment are immediately to march for Rhode Iſland, and unleſs you exhibit a *quantum ſufficit* of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, the ſame tragedy may be acted in Newport and Providence, which makes the 5th of March ſo memorable at Boſton."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of character in England *to his friend in* Boſton.

"Our tyrants in adminiſtration are greatly exaſperated with the late manœuvre of the brave Rhode Iſlanders; as a regard to the rights of the ſubject and the principles of juſtice never marked the meaſures of the preſent wretched conductors of the wheels of government, you will not be alarmed when I tell you that they have determined to vacate the charter of that colony; to effect this purpoſe, which, in their own apprehenſion, will be attended with ſome difficulty: Admiral Montagu is ordered, with the ſmall craft which are with him, to line the harbour of Rhode Iſland, with poſitive orders to apprehend the perſons concerned in the enterprize above mentioned. Awed by the formidable appearance of this hectoring commander and his gallant ſquadron, theſe bitter pills are to be crammed down their throats; but the friends of true Britiſh freedom are not without hopes that the ſtomachs of that heroic colony will reject the doſe prepared for them; be united, our dear ſuffering brethren, be ſteady, and ſucceſs awaits you; freedom, glorious freedom, will be the purchaſe. We believe that the antient Britiſh ſpirit of independence which once bleſt this iſland, has improved by tranſplantation, and preſerves its vigour in the breaſts of Americans; cheriſh it, my dear friends! and by relieving yourſelves ſave the ſmall remnant of the virtuous in Britain."

NEW YORK, *December* 28.

Capt. Viner Leaycraft, in lat. 35, ſpoke with a ſchooner, two days out from Virginia, bound to Nevis, which loſt her mainmaſt, and the head of her foremaſt.

Wedneſday laſt the ſhip Frankling, Capt. James Colvin, arrived in 8 weeks and 4 days from Kinſale, who on his paſſage, the 7th inſtant, in lat. 30, 15, ſpoke with the ſhip Walter, Capt. Richard Hunter, from Alicant, bound to Philadelphia and Virginia, 8 weeks out. And on the 17th, in lat. 37, 28, ſpoke with the brig Sarah, Capt. Thomas Walker, 8 weeks and 3 days from Liverpool, bound to Virginia.

Capt. Woodhouſe, in the ſnow Sally, from the Bay of Honduras, for this port, was caſt away about the middle of October, in a violent gale of wind, on

the weſt end of the iſland of Rattan, the veſſel entirely loſt, but the crew, with the cargo, ſaved.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 30.

Capt. Caſſon from Liſbon, on his outward bound paſſage, the 26th of September, in lat. 38, 39, long. 41, 5, fell in with the hull of a brig without any thing ſtanding, and ſtripped of all her rigging, &c. on board of which he ſent his boat, and found her tight, with 130 barrels of oil on board; and in the cabbin found nailed up the following advertiſement: "This is to certify any perſon or perſons, that ſhall fall in with the wreck of this veſſel, that ſhe was the brig Abigail of Boſton, belonging to Mr. John Webb, whereof Samuel Harding was maſter; ſhe was wrecked, on a whaleing voyage, with 130 barrels of oil on board, and diſmaſted the 31ſt of Auguſt, in a hurricane of wind; and 5 days after met with William Halock, in a ſchooner, belonging to Eaſt Hampton, on Long Iſland, New York government, and put all he could carry on board of him; and left the wreck the 8th day of September, 1772: No diſtemper on board. If any perſon falls in with the wreck, I would have him ſave all he can, and mention it in the news paper, at the firſt port.

(Signed) SAMUEL HARDING, late maſter."

Capt. Caſſon, on the 4th inſt. in lat. 25, 42, long. 65, 11, ſpoke Capt. Weſley, in a brig, from Georgia to Barbados, out 20 days; and on the 13th, in lat. 30, 39, long. 73, 34, ſpoke Capt. Robert Stewart, in a ſloop, from Antigua to Virginia, out 13 days.

The brig Jenny, Capt. Moore, and the ſloop Beniſtre, Burchmore, who ſailed from this port for Grenada, the beginning of September laſt, were not arrived there the 21ſt ult. from whence it is feared they both periſhed in ſome of the ſevere gales of wind, which were felt at ſea, in the months of September and October.

Capt. Bulkley from Cadiz informs, that the Moors were about to inveſt the town of Ceuta, on the Barbary coaſt, and it was expected they would be before that place, in January next, with 60,000 men.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 21.

On Wedneſday the 13th of this inſtant died, after a lingering illneſs, which he ſuſtained with the greateſt patience and reſignation, Mr. ROBERT PITT, attorney at law, of New Kent county.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 21, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining me, wherein I formerly lived. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving approved ſecurity. WILLIAM PASTEUR.

MOUNT PLEASANT, MATTAPONY, *Jan.* 10, 1773.

For LEITH *and* ALLOA,

THE brigantine CHARMING MOLLY, now lying at *Lawſon's* bay, *Rappahannock*, a prime ſailer, well found, has excellent accommodation for paſſengers, and will be ready to ſail by the 1ſt of next month. Thoſe who incline to go paſſengers are deſired to apply either to Mr. *David Blair*, merchant, of *Fredericksburg*, Mr. *James Lang*, merchant, of *Hobb's Hole*, or to JOHN MILLER.

On the firſt day of April *next will be expoſed to ſale, for ready money,*

THE well known TAVERN ſometimes called *Baylis's*, ſometimes *Farrow's*, at preſent *Reno's* ordinary, ſituate in the center of *Prince William*, eight miles from *Dumfries*, where all back roads terminate, and I believe more tobacco paſſeth by this door in one year than is made in the whole county in the ſame time, which renders it an excellent place either for tavern keeping, or a back ſtore, with all convenient houſes for either of thoſe purpoſes, a well of good water, and about 400 acres of land. Alſo another tract of land, adjoining the aforeſaid, containing about 250 acres, with a large dwellinghouſe thereon in good repair, orchards, gardens, &c. and is in tolerable good order either for farming or cropping, the whole ſurrounded perhaps with as good a range for cattle of all kinds as is on this ſide the *Blue Ridge*. The whole will be ſold together, or in parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; and by application to the ſubſcriber, four miles from the premiſes, any perſon may be ſhewn the land, and plats thereof, according to an accurate ſurvey.

CORNELIUS KINCH[illegible]

WHEREAS I *Dougal M'Dougal*, ma[illegible] ſhip *Tayloe*, had indiſcreetly given [illegible] my mate to hoiſt a pendant on board the ſ[illegible] and he kept it flying, although ordered to ſtri[illegible] by the officers of his Majeſty's ſhip *Glaſgow*, and alſo inſulted ſome of them, for which offe[illegible] I am very ſorry, being truly ſenſible that it w[illegible]ting wrong, and that I am juſtly liable to be pr[illegible]uted in the High Court of Admiralty for the [illegible], but hope, on my making this public conceſſion to the Captain and officers of his Majeſty's ſaid ſhip, a proſecution will not be commenced againſt me.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a black mare about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock C, has a ſmall ſtar, ſome ſaddle ſpots, paces naturally, and has on a ſmall bell.

JAMES WARDEN.

TREASURY OFFICE, *December* 16, 1772.

I CANNOT ſufficiently expreſs my Aſtoniſhment that ſo little Punctuality was obſerved by many Collectors of the Duties and Taxes, as well as others indebted to the Treaſury, in the Payments they ought to have made at the laſt General Court, and the late Meeting of the Merchants. I know it has been inſinuated by ſome that I am inclined to be over rigorous; but let all ſuch conſider how very eſſential it is to the Honour of this great Country that the Credit of its public Treaſury ſhould be effectually maintained; and let them inform me how I am to anſwer the Demands of the public Creditors, and be prepared to exchange the Treaſury Notes, unleſs the Duties and Taxes, impoſed for theſe Purpoſes, are regularly collected and paid.

When I had the Honour of being firſt appointed to this Office, it is very well known how Matters ſtood: Many Collectors, largely indebted, were dead, and I found many innocent Securities unhappily involved in the greateſt Difficulties. Under th[illegible] Circumſtances I judged it moſt adviſeable to redu[illegible] Things to Order by Degrees, having Regard to the ultimate Security of the Public. By purſuing this Method I am convinced much has been ſaved; and I flatter myſelf it will be found that very few, if any Debts, will be loſt which were not deſperate before I had any Thing to do with them.

But Indulgencies of every Kind muſt now be at an End; and my Duty compels me to acquaint all concerned that I ſhall hold myſelf indiſpenſably obliged, without Reſpect of Perſons, to put the Laws into the ſtricteſt Execution againſt all ſuch as continue in Arrear after the 25th of *January* next, when another general Meeting of the Merchants is expected; and that I ſhall, in future, after the End of every General Court, think it neceſſary to publiſh an exact Liſt of every Defaulter. I deſire the ſeveral Clerks to ſend me the proper Liſts and Copies of the Collectors Bonds, given from Time to Time, that I may be prepared to enforce a Performance of the Conditions of them. I muſt alſo requeſt the ſeveral HIGH SHERIFFS to make up their Accounts for their whole Counties at once; and, to avoid the Confuſion that may be introduced into the Office by the Remiſſneſs of many Under Sheriffs, as well as other Collectors, I declare, once for all, that I will receive no partial Payments.

Finding that ſuch Part of the Fund as was expected to ariſe from Ordinary Licences is likely to be diminiſhed, and it having been repreſented to me that this is owing to many Ordinary Keepers failing to renew their Licences regularly, I muſt beg it as a Favour of the Gentlemen Deputy Attornies to give ſome Attention to this Buſineſs, and I will, on Demand, pay all Fees that may ariſe in ſuch Proſecutions as they may think neceſſary to engage in, where they cannot be had of the Delinquents.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, TREASURER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 5, 1773.

MR. *Patrick Henry*, junior, of *Hanover*, having been obliging enough to undertake to finiſh all ſuch Cauſes of my Clients as remain undetermined in the General Court, I deſire that they will be pleaſed to correſpond with, and furniſh him with proper Inſtructions.

As Mr. *Henry* is at a Diſtance from this Place, I will very gladly do any Thing in my Power towards expediting the Suits, forwarding Subpœnas, &c. between this Time and the ſucceeding General Court, when I ſhall deliver all Papers into his Hands, unleſs directed to the contrary. In moſt of the Suits ſtill depending I have received a very inconſiderable Part of the Fees, and in many none at all; but if in any Caſe it ſhould be thought that more has been paid me than my Services deſerved, I ſhall be ready to refund it. RO. C. NICHOLAS.

RICHARD HUNT SINGLETON, having taken the BRICK HOUSE TAVERN on the Main Street, *Williamſburg*, lately occupied by Mr. *Richard Davis*, returns thanks to all his old cuſtomers, and begs a continuance of their favours, as alſo of thoſe Gentlemen who frequented the above tavern, &c. as he is determined to keep the beſt of LIQUORS, and endeavour, in every other reſpect, to give ſatisfaction.

*** Good STABLAGE and PASTURAGE for horſes, &c.

To be LET, *to the loweſt bidder, on the ſecond Mon*[illegible] *in* March *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the land of* Joſhua Evans, *in* Camero[illegible]*riſh*, Loudoun *county*,

THE building of a BRICK CHURCH 43 by 40, two feet in the clear, and t[illegible] be 28 feet high from the ſurface. One [illegible] fifty pounds will be paid the undertaker th[illegible] work is let, he giving bond, and approved ſec[illegible]. Three hundred and fifty pounds more will be p[illegible] *June* next; and the other payments to be agr[illegible] on the day the work is let. Any perſon inclined to engage in the ſaid building is deſired to attend at the time and place appointed.

JOHN MOSS,
JEREMIAH HUTCHISON, } Churchwardens.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof are earneſtly deſired to make Payment at the enſuing general Meeting of the Merchants.*

NORTH CAROLINA, *January* 1, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber will be in the neighbourhood of *Saliſbury* during the months of *March*, *April*, and *May* next, in order to treat with ſuch Gentlemen as may be inclined to purchaſe any of his lands in this province. What are now in his hands are the choice of ſeveral large ſurveys, run as far back as the year 1739, and are laid off in ſeveral hundred tracts, from 200 to 1000 acres. The ſoil is remarkably ſuited to the culture of wheat and tobacco, and is generally allowed to be equal in goodneſs to any on the continent. Time of payment will be allowed as may be agreed upon; and the lands may be viewed, and further particulars known, by applying either to *Benjamin M'Culloch*, Eſquire, of *Halifax* county, *William Johnſon* and *Michael Holt*, Eſquires, of *Orange* county, *John Kimborough*, Eſquire, of *Guildford* county, *Thomas Frohock*, Eſquire, of *Rowan* county, *Thomas Polk*, Eſquire, of *Mecklenburg* county, and *Felix Kenan*, Eſquire, of *Duplin* county.

JOHN E. M'CULLOCH.

NORFOLK, *January* 5, 1773.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of *Bolden*, *Lawrence*, and company, expired on the 1ſt of this inſtant, this is therefore to requeſt all perſons indebted to them to pay off their accounts immediately, or ſettle their balances by bond, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to apply, and receive payment. The buſineſs of the houſe will be continued, and carried on to its uſual extent, by

JOHN LAWRENCE, and company.

DUMFRIES, *January* 4, 1773.

CAPTAIN *John Johnſtoun*, of the *Lord Camden*, who was loſt in his paſſage to *London* in 1770, with all his books and papers, by which accident his executors know not of whom to demand payment of his debts, all Gentlemen indebted to him will be pleaſed to make it known to Mr. *Joſeph Lane*, of *Weſtmoreland* county, or to the ſubſcriber, who is empowered to receive his debts.

WILLIAM CARR.

PETERSBURG, *December* 28, 1772.

SOME time ago Mr. *John Aſhton* advertiſed ſome Negroes for ſale, as part of the eſtate of Mr. *John Monro*, deceaſed, ſince which I am informed a conſiderable number of them belong to the eſtate of Col. *Andrew Monro*, deceaſed, this is to give notice to all perſons that the whole eſtate of the ſaid *Andrew Monro*, conſiſting of ſeveral tracts of land, forty Negroes, and their encreaſe, ſtocks of cattle, &c. is all mortgaged to Sir *Lyonel Lyde*, of *London*, for a very conſiderable ſum, which is recorded in the General Court, and as any purchaſer can have no right to any part of the mortgaged effects till this debt is diſcharged, I have taken this method to inform the public, that no perſon may be deceived in making a purchaſe of any part of the mortgaged effects.

RICHARD HANSON,
Attorney for Sir LYONEL LYDE.

*** All perſons indebted to Sir LYONEL LYDE, and company, are deſired to make immediate payment; and as great indulgence has been given, ſuits will be brought againſt all thoſe who do not diſcharge their accounts at the next *April* General Court.

HANOVER town, *January* 1, 1773.

I HEREBY give notice that againſt the 1ſt of *March* next the buſineſs now under my management will be put into the hands of Mr. *John Davis*, who has full power to ſettle and collect the debts due to Meſſ. *Murdochs*, *Donalds*, and company, contracted at the ſtores kept at *Boſwell's* by Mr. *William Donald*, and at this place by me. As many people have hitherto put off the ſettlement of their accounts, they cannot expect longer indulgence, unleſs their debts are aſcertained; for which purpoſe I will give conſtant attendance here till the 1ſt of *March*, except the time of the merchants meeting in *Williamſburg*, and ſome of the adjoining county court days, which can be no inconvenience to thoſe who come to ſettle, as Mr. *Davis*, who is thoroughly acquainted with the buſineſs, will then attend. The debts due to Meſſ. *Andrew Cochran*, *Robert Donald*, and company, will be collected by Mr. *Richard Morris*, as formerly. JOHN JOHNSON.

TO BE SOLD, *the* 15*th of* February *next, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of* John Denton, *deceaſed, in* Brunſwick,

A TRACT of LAND containing about 274 acres. Twelve months credit will be given for one fourth of the purchaſe money, and annual payments of a quarter part for the remainder. Likewiſe another tract of about 140 acres. Twelve months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and two years credit for the other half.

THE EXECUTORS.

TO BE SOLD,
BEFORE THE RALEIGH,
ON FRIDAY THE 5th OF FEBRUARY,
FIVE OR SIX VERY LIKELY
RIDING HORSES.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 25th of *December*, an apprentice boy named *Benjamin Hope Blaisingame*, about 17 years old, of the middle size, with a down look, has long black hair, and has served about 3 years to the taylor's business; had on a light duffil frock coat about half worn, with large yellow metal buttons, a striped *Virginia* cloth waist coat, and a pair of *Virginia* jean breeches of a greenish colour. He stole from Mr. *Willis Wills* of *King & Queen* county, a small bright bay mare, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, trots and gallops well, has a small dull star in her forehead, a snip on her nose, a few saddle spots, and had on a new saddle when stolen. Whoever delivers the said apprentice and mare to me, in *Gloucester* county, near the courthouse, shall receive the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for either. HENRY HALL.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in *Amelia*, some time in *May* last, a bay mare about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a star in her forehead, and some white hairs on her back, paces and trots, and branded E IVR. Whoever brings the said mare to me, in *Amelia*, or to *Joseph Austin*, in *Spotsylvania*, shall have a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS.

THOMAS B. WILSON.

WHEREAS I have passed a note of hand to a certain *William Ashford* for thirty pounds *Virginia* currency for a horse the said *Ashford* brought from *North Carolina*, which horse I have reason to suspect he did not come honestly by, I therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said note, as I will not answer it.

AUGUSTUS DARRELL.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Accomack* a runaway slave, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, very likely, and has a scar over his left eye, at his first commitment said he belonged to Mr. *Otto Ball* on *James* river, but now says he belongs to Mr. *Morgan Sabb* in *Charlestown, South Carolina*, and formerly was the property of Mr. *Cornelius Divwick* of *Maryland*, and was sold by Capt. *Benjamin Hammond* to the said *Sabb*, and that his own name is ABNER; had with him, when taken up, two oznabrig shirts, and one pair of trowsers. He says he has been from his master two or three years, and has followed the water ever since. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have him of

ISAAC DUNTON, Sheriff.

THE short notice of my sale preventing the attendance of purchasers, I propose selling the same SLAVES at *Fredericksburg* on the 3d day of *February*, if fair, if not, the next fair day. Credit for one half till the 1st day of *May*, and for the other half till the 1st day of *November* next, the purchaser to get the engagement of some merchant to undertake for the payment at the time appointed. The few that attended the former sale can testify that they never saw so many young and likely slaves at one sale. As I sell forty three, and twenty more are now appointed to be sold on the same day, and as I shall have a dozen to hire out, it is supposed any person that wants may suit himself. Those who hire are to give bond and security for the payment of the same, and delivering up the slaves at the expiration of the year. JAMES MERCER.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, on the premises, on* Wednesday *the 27th instant* (January) *pursuant to a decree of* James City *court*,

THE HOUSES and LOTS near the Capitol, belonging to the estate of *Christopher Ayscough*, deceased. Three months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond, with approved security, to JOHN BROWN, Sheriff.

NORFOLK, *December* 29, 1772.

WHEREAS the subscriber, of this borough, hath for some time past carried on, in partnership with *Roger Pearse*, late of the said borough, the business of tallow chandler and soap boiling, and in the course of their business have entrusted persons for candles and soap, and the said *R[illegible]* having lately absconded, and all his effects [illegible]ed for the payment of his own private debts, [illegible] the subscriber, as a partner, becomes liable for [illegible] payment of all the demands against the said partnership, for tallow and materials to carry on the business aforesaid: He therefore begs the favour of such persons are indebted to them for their joint effects to [illegible] payment to him speedily, and to no other [illegible]; and he hopes that, when he informs them that he is sued for tallow which was bought to carry on that business, and is subject, as before mentioned, for the payment of all demands against the joint concern, they will not oblige him to the disagreeable necessity of putting their accounts into a lawyer's hands, which must be the consequence in case of any delay in discharging their respective balances.

MORTO BRYAN.

JANUARY 11, 1773.

THE estate of Mr. *Archibald M'Pherson*, advertised in last week's Gazette, is, by order of the feoffees of *Fredericksburg*, to be sold on the 27th of this instant, and not on the 1st of *February*.

In pursuance of a decree of the county court of Spotsylvania *will be* SOLD, *at* Concord *forge, in the said county, on* Monday *the 25th of this instant* (January) *if fair, if not, the first fair day*,

THE TRACT of LAND whereon the said forge stands, containing 900 acres; also a tract of 600 acres, about six miles from the forge, whereon *Thomas Poole* formerly lived; both tracts have good houses on them. Likewise twelve likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, together with all the HORSES, HOGS, HOUSE and KITCHEN FURNITURE, belonging to the said *Poole*, to satisfy a debt to the Honourable *John Taylor*, Esquire. Credit will be allowed for the slaves and stocks till the 25th of *October* next, the purchasers giving bond and security; the bonds to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid. The credit for the lands will be agreed on at the day of sale.

ANTHONY THORNTON, jun.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *King William*, on the 23d instant (*December*) a yellow Negro fellow named ÆNEAS, very stout, and well made, has a few pits of the smallpox in his face, and is by trade a gardener. He had committed a robbery, and expected to suffer for it, which was the cause of his elopement. It is expected he carried with him a sorrel HORSE about 14 hands high, with a flaxen mane and tail, undocked, and I fear will endeavour immediately to get out of the colony. I will give a genteel reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver to me the said fellow and horse, and I do expressly forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying him out of the colony.

CARTER BRAXTON.

JAMES NICHOLS,
Lately from LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has opened shop in *Petersburg*, and intends carrying on the WIGMAKING and HAIRDRESSING BUSINESS in all its branches. Those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom may depend on being duly attended.

*** A JOURNEYMAN BARBER, who understands his business, will meet with encouragement by applying to said *Nichols*.

COBHAM, *December* 30, 1772.

AS the time of credit allowed at the sales of the estate of the deceased Capt. *James R. Bradby* expired the 25th of this instant, and as the creditors promise no longer indulgence, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted, on that or any other account, to make immediate payment, otherwise they must expect to be called upon in a more rigorous manner. The Gentlemen who purchased at the sales in the counties of *Amelia* and *Cumberland* are requested to discharge their bonds before or at the ensuing meeting of the merchants in *January* at *Williamsburg*, where I will attend for that purpose. The creditors, who have not already, are now desired to make known their claims, in order to a settlement.

WILLIAM HAY.

RICHMOND, *December* 21, 1772.

I INTEND for *England* soon.

JOHN ELAM, junior

TAKEN up, in *Chesterfield*, a brindled heifer, marked with two smooth crops and underkeel in each ear. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 15s.

ISAAC LINCH.

TAKEN up, in *Chesterfield*, on *Falling* creek, a large sorrel horse, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock H, has some saddle spots, a small blaze down his face, and a snip on his nose, a hanging mane and short tail, his left hind foot white, and appears to be young. Posted, and appraised to 12l.

JOHN BRUMMALL.

TAKEN up, in *Prince George*, a small sorrel horse about 4 or 5 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, has a blaze face and trots and paces well. Posted, and appraised to 5l. 10s.

ISHAM EPPES.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a sorrel horse, paces naturally, has a blaze face, branded on the near buttock A, and on the off buttock I. Posted and appraised to [illegible]

DAVID ROPER.

To be SOLD, *pursuant to a decree of* Gloucester *court, on the [illegible]gth of this instant* (January) *at* Gl[illegible]*ouse*,

THE [illegible]oice VIRGINIA born SLAVES, belonging to the estate of *John Scott*, deceased. Twelve months credit will be allowed, bond and security being given.

CHARLES [illegible] THRUSTON.

General Post Office, New York, Nov. 1, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on account of the new regulation of the post from *Canada*, which is to arrive every *Tuesday* evening at this office, and the weekly post from the eastward and southward arriving every *Wednesday*, the mail going from hence by the packets will, for the future, be closed at twelve o'clock at night, on the first *Wednesday* in every month (being the same time it closes at the General Post Office in *London* for *America*) and a packet dispatched therewith, the next day, for *Falmouth*.

By command of the Deputy Postmaster General.

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

RUN away from the subscriber, at *Petersburg*, about the middle of *September* last, a very likely Negro man named PHIL, about 20 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and proportionably made; he is a native of *Africa*, but speaks broken *English*, having been some years in the *West Indies*, and has lost two joints off two of his fingers on his right hand; had on an oznabrig shirt, an old *Virginia* cloth waistcoat, with a new Negro cotton jacket over it, and a pair of old check trousers. As he has been used to the sea, he will probably endeavour to get on board some ship, and make his escape out of the colony; all masters of vessels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril. I will give THREE POUNDS reward to any person who will deliver said slave to me, or to Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* at *Portsmouth*, and FORTY SHILLINGS to secure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof. THOMAS GORDON.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, on *Meherrin* river, a small sorrel mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, with a white mane and tail, a small star in her forehead, about 4 or 5 years old, neither docked nor branded, and trots naturally. Posted, and appraised to 5l. WILLIAM LOVE.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT eleven hundred ACRES of LAND, lying in *Orange* county, thirty miles from *Fredericksburg*, on the road to the courthouse. For particulars enquire of Capt. *Reubin Daniel*, who is empowered to treat for the same. The land may be laid off in parcels, as best suit the purchasers. An indisputable title will be made, and twelve months credit allowed. GEORGE DANIEL.

WE the subscribers take this method of informing the public that a stage is now carried on between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Wilmington and Charles Town: The advantages that will attend this stage, we hope, will induce every person that wants a quick dispatch to Baltimore to favour us with their custom. As Wilmington is situated on Christiana, two miles from Delaware river, and Charles Town, on North East river, eight from the mouth of Elk river, we shall never be detained by contrary winds, which is frequently the case with other stages. Foudrey and Bush's stage leaves the Crooked Billet wharf, in Philadelphia, every Wednesday, and returns every Friday: Patrick Hamilton's stage waggon leaves Charles Town every Thursday, and returns every Friday from Wilmington; and his packet leaves Charles Town every Saturday, and returns every Wednesday. Passengers pay from Philadelphia to Wilmington two shillings; from Wilmington to Charles Town five shillings; from Charles Town to Baltimore four shillings. Goods are received in Philadelphia by Messieurs Edwards and Marris, Chestnut street wharf.

PATRICK HAMILTON,
FOUDREY AND BUSH.

WARWICK, *November* 1, 1772.

THE subscriber has for sale about five thousand acres of LAND, lying in different parts of *Pittsylvania* county, and mostly upon *Smith*'s river, the soil of which is well calculated either for making tobacco or hemp. The terms may be known by applying to *John Rowland*, who lives near the land, and will shew it to any person inclining to purchase.

PATRICK HUNTER.

WARWICK, *October* 25, 1772.

AS the store formerly kept by *Alexander Stewart* at *Rocky Ridge*, for *James* and *Robert Donald*, and company, is now broke up, and the debts put into [illegible] hands to collect, all those indebted for dealings are desired to pay off their accounts immediately, or settle their balances by bond; and those to whom any demands against the store are desired to apply to me for payment.

PATRICK HUNTER.

WHO has for sale a TRACT of LAND lying on the forks of *Roanoke*, in *Mecklenburg* county, containing about [illegible]600 acres, on which is an exceeding good dwelling [illegible]ouse, storehouse, and other necessary buildings, [illegible]o several valuable improvements. As the land lies within sixteen miles of the courthouse, and eighty from *Petersburg*, it would answer any person very well who intends keeping a back store.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s* per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3*s*. the first Week, and 2*s*. each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.